

**Crown (non-departmental) costs NZ\$ of running the Family Court, broken down by category and financial year (2006/07 to 2017/18).**

Category of Expenditure	6/7	7/8	8/9	9/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	Inc DV 17/18	% increase 06/07 to 17/18	% increase 14/15 to 17/18
Counselling	6,430,835	7,207,816	10,277,927	11,224,354	9,718,660	8,997,649	5,672,413	2,634,008	-106,962	519,453	662,441	1,166,543		-82%	N/A
Lawyer for Child	15,311,479	18,245,380	20,602,781	23,688,798	25,670,768	22,208,964	21,519,765	23,742,016	20,986,019	22,084,214	24,150,622	27,463,173		79%	24%
Specialist reports	3,845,495	4,394,694	4,912,670	5,369,677	5,162,635	3,937,827	4,261,753	4,514,175	4,389,838	4,451,673	4,823,851	5,586,679		45%	25%
Other Family	2,824,111	4,543,561	4,598,387	5,430,604	6,427,389	5,454,743	5,219,769	5,694,750	4,875,196	5,110,793	5,623,997	8,284,202		193%	62%
Lawyer for Child CYPF	7,488,441	7,925,462	7,638,337	7,601,572	7,294,674	7,412,284	7,694,283	7,964,634	7,766,466	8,154,953	8,684,697	10,044,217		34%	23%
Other CYPF	933,803	1,199,089	1,200,698	1,148,078	1,285,877	1,037,245	1,066,757	1,019,189	1,386,751	1,316,367	1,617,794	1,956,277		109%	49%
Domestic Violence	4,972,881	5,763,504	5,192,801	6,746,562	6,126,068	5,426,021	5,275,438	5,907,077	-43,172	-1,215,521	146,372	738,589	12,238,589	-85%	N/A
Protection of Pers. & Prop. Rights Act	1,057,949	1,517,922	1,830,518	1,612,294	1,694,300	1,819,449	2,071,753	2,273,752	2,296,014	2,422,946	2,466,077	3,201,163		203%	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,864,993</b>	<b>50,797,427</b>	<b>56,254,118</b>	<b>62,821,940</b>	<b>63,380,371</b>	<b>56,294,182</b>	<b>52,781,933</b>	<b>53,749,601</b>	<b>41,550,150</b>	<b>42,844,876</b>	<b>48,175,852</b>	<b>58,440,859</b>	<b>70,679,448</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>

**Key**

Crown (non-departmental) exclude costs regarding judges' salaries, court staff, ICT support, security and transcription services.

**Counselling**

Prior to the changes, parents were able to access counselling without starting Court proceedings, this gave them the opportunity to discuss their parenting arrangements and the consequences of their separation with a counsellor to try and determine their common ground and differences. Following the changes parents can now only access counselling under section 46(G) of the Care of Children Act 2004. That means counselling is now only available towards the end of court proceedings, and only one referral can be made. The deficit in 2014/15 reflects the uncertainty created by the reforms about what the costs of counselling would be. The costs of running the Family Dispute Resolution service (FDR) – a mediation service introduced as part of the changes – aren't included in the figures.

**Other Family - includes Lawyer to Assist and Lawyer for Subject Person**

Lawyer to Assist covers a variety of matters, including to assist with cross-examination where there are domestic violence/family violence issues and where one or both of the parties are not represented by lawyers. This is designed to prevent someone who has been the victim of family violence from being cross examined by or having to cross-examine the alleged abuser perpetrator.

Lawyer for Subject Person is a lawyer who has been appointed under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act (PPPR). The lawyer acts for the person who the proceedings are about. The court appoints a lawyer when it is thought that the person doesn't have the capacity to deal with their personal care and welfare and property/financial issues. Given New Zealand is an aging society, the number of applications is increasing. There is no analysis of what proportion of spending relates to Lawyer to Assist in cases involving Care of Children Act cases.

**Domestic Violence**

Following the 2014 changes, the Ministry began procuring and managing domestic violence providers centrally. The Ministry says this accounts for the \$5m drop in funding in 2014/15. The Ministry of Justice says such programmes are not run by the District Court. Rather, they are court funded programmes, that the court (the family and criminal jurisdictions) can require people to attend or refer people to, under the Domestic Violence Act. The Ministry says it is unable to separate the cost of domestic violence programmes for people referred from the family jurisdiction of the District Court from those referred by the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court. In 2017-18 the costs of the programmes had risen to \$11.5 million.